THE WASHINGTON UNION

acquired.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1857. OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Henry T. Hulbert, surveyor, Memphis, Tennessee

vice Samuel O. Ballard, deceased. CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

We learn from the news brought by the last Eur pean steamer that Mr. Lesseps, the French agent, is arging the immediate construction of the canal across the isthmus of Suez. This great Egyptian canal is destined to be, without any turn-off or break of continuity, the main channel of communication between Europe, northern Africa, and the whole Asiatic world. It will afford a most economical means of intercourse between 300,000,000 of western people, wielding the powers of modern industry, science, and art, and 600,000,000 of the eastern nations and tribes, to whom Nature, in profusion, and skill, in scanty measures, have given-in Australia, for instance, wool and gold; in Arabia, stores of aromatics; in Oceania, treasures of spices: in China, tea and porcelain; and in India, cotton and silk.

Nine-tenths of mankind will thus be brought int almost immediate contact through a navigable way, connecting, by steam and rail, with all the great public works now in course of construction over Europe, and hereafter, no doubt to be enlarged upon the bare assurance that the waters of the Mediterranean are soon to mingle with those of the Red sea.

In Hindostan England is, at this very time, ing her way through ranges of mountains to lay down the rails from the ocean to those immense plains which, in anticipated triumph, she sees bleaching at no very distant period with the cotton bolls. In this she has a twofold object: one looking to the crippling of our own industry in that line; the latter to the supply of her own deficiencies, and, therefore, the assertion of her own independence.

-In addition to this, we find, by statements from th Colonial Office, that the governors of British India are on the point of completing the extensive Jumna canal, which actually doubles the navigation of the Ganges, and carries it to the very base of the Himalavan slopes.

Australia, which, in ten years, has tripled her population, and, in less than five, quadrupled her commerce with Europe, looks along the Indian ocean through the Gulf of Suez, for a route shorter than the 18,000 miles which separate her from its islands and its continent. She entered into contracts, in the course of the year 1856, for the transportation through Egypt, of her correspondence, passengers and gold; and now she is patiently awaiting for the opening of this canal, which will afford a new and nencumbered passage to her heavier trade.

Consequences of equally momentous character are about to grow out of the great system of public works now in progress over the surface of Europe Austria is throwing forward the railroad lines of Lombardy to the shores of Venice; and the German net-work from the Weser, the Elbe, and the Danube to the port of Trieste, opening, by that course, for the German empire and the Cisalpine provinces, free access across the waters of the Adriatic to the treas-

The bare idea of this Suez canal diverting vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, and crowding them upon the waters of the Mediterranean, startles Italy from the condition of commercial inferiority to which she was reduced four centuries ago. The old peninsula, that so long swayed the destinies of the merntile world, is again awake to hopes of commercia prosperity. Invoking the recollection of her far-of expeditions, and relying upon the resources which modern arts and appliances have created, she again dreams, if not of dominion, at least of competition on the seas, in the renewed splendors of her mediæval

The unassuming municipal council which has su ceeded the "Dieci," and now represents, in Venice "the bridegroom of the sea," which he wedded as a real sovereign, has just appointed a committee of inquiry whose duty it is made to trace back the tra- of our continent. Those destinies are happily within suggest new means of reviving its activity. The Scientific Institute of Venice have also proposed a golden medal for the most satisfactory exposition of the probable influences of the canal on trade, and on the best system of communication to reinstate Venice as the commercial centre of Italy in connexion with the India route. We shall look for the result with no slight degree of interest; the 30th of May next being the period appointed for the making of the report and the awarding of the prize-medal.

In another quarter, Sardinia, "the toilsome bee, as an ancient geographer has styled her, with spirit and enterprise far beyond her territorial limits, opens her Alps and her Apennines at once to Switzerland Savoy, and Piedmont on one inclined plane of thrift and prosperity leading to the port of Genoa. She has gone even further, and lately made ample appropriations to improve that port, connected with so and trade, and to enlarge it, according to the text of the law, so as to supply adequate room for the vessels which the Egyptian maritime canal will send to the birth-place of those sea-kings, the Columbus and the Doria.

Even the Papal States, in the like foresight, find their ports inadequate. A committee has there, also been raised to select beyond the Tiber and towards the East a bay calculated to accommodate vessels of heavy tonnage, and to be converted, by the appliances of science and art, into a large shipping port. This is intended to connect with the railroad which is to go from Calais, via Paris, Florence, and Rome, to Naples-a new opening for a more direct communication from London to the Indian seas.

Spain too, in the midst of civil revolutions and their consequent agitations, is shaking off the torpor of her sleep. The procrastinating doctrine of mana she now seems to repudiate in sober earnest. To-morrow has come, and she is pushing her railroads from the centre of the kingdom to Barcelona, Carthagona, and Cadiz. She makes a stirring appeal to Andalusia, Marcia, Catalonia, and Castile, to give re newed vigor and prosperity to her Philippine islands. The Mediterranean sea washes the whole extent of her coast, and the Red sea and the canal will realize all the benefits which such a position warrants. The Barcelona Society of Political Ecopomy has followed the example of the Venitian Institute, and it proposes a prize essay, the subject of which has be shorted to the like end, and with a like hope.

This strange reactionary movement of the West

upon the East of the olden World has spread to the onfines of the Northern sea. Holland, like Venice, nons back her recollections of past commercial grandeur, and turns her eyes to the maritime passage which now absorbs the interest of the European world of trade. In furtherance of that trade, she has contributed the skill and the services of her chief engineer of hydraulic works. The King of the Netherlands has appointed a select committee, consisting of the ministers of commerce, industry, and public works, who are enjoined to inquire into the consequences which the opening of the Egyptian canal is likely to work on the navigation and trade of a power which, in Malaysia, still possesses the isles of Sunda and Batavia and nearly controls the commerce of Japan. These possessions of Holland, which, within the last third of a century, have received a forward impetus, have more than doubled in their productive capacity.

Such are the facts which look us in the facefacts against which we may not close our eyes, save in wilful blindness. The mere announcement of a free, navigable way, offered to all the maritime powers, including, through a well-combined system of railroads, all the inland nations of Europe, has set them in a fever of excitement and hope. Each is girding itself to struggle in this theatre of renewed activity, and to gather in the advantages which are to be shared by all the competitors, each in proportion with his genius and his enterprise.

In this great exodus of human industry-in this emunerative and civilizing invasion of the Eastshall ours be the only unrecorded name—the only unexerted energies? Europe, as one man, leaps in rapture at the idea of a canal across the isthmus of Suez, connecting, by that point, with the alreadyconstructed Alexandria and Cairo railroad. And we who have better than three isthmuses on our own continent-two channels of communication, all bu made ours by the rights of American industry and mortgage to American capital—a third guaranties to us by all the sanctions of treaty compacts, and all but forfeited to us by the violation of laws, human and Divine-we, in the vigor of our national youth in the affluence of our national power, remain in a condition of apathy, when the Old World is undergoing the renovating myth of Jason, and making galvanic efforts to acquire that which we but have to stretch our hands to secure!

Our Pacific possessions look directly upon this coveted East. The rudiments of Atlantic and Pacific communication, overland, now about to be developed, will give them an additional importance, to e enlarged with the enlarged necessities of intercourse. This, however, may answer for home con- Post: sideration and home policy; but the natural viaduct of our commerce and our industry is across those unmistakable highways, which Nature her self has marked out for their diffusion and spread, under the triumph of man's ingenuity. Whether through these transit routes or over the bay of San Francisco, the result is bound to be the same. From the margins of the latter, the hand of Providence seems to have scattered along a succession of innumerable islands, as so many stepping-stones for the advancement of our commerce and the spread of our influence. These natural, obvious facilities invite as to the task-they challenge us to the easy conquest of advantages which Europe is even now straining to attain. And yet, for a people who have faith, and justly have faith, in themselves, we seem to have fallen into the fatalism of those worn-out nations of the East, and to be awaiting until some providential interposition shall induct us, without our own exertions, into that career of grandeur for which we are marked by every tendency of our institutions and every element of our char acter. This should not, and it must not be. On the great field of commercial competition in the East our energies must match the energies of Europe. Let her go to a quarter of the globe other than her own to nake an outlet for them. For our part, let our motto be data fata seculus; and we must carry out those destinies through those channels which are more obviously defined in the physical configuration the control of the good and sagacious the head of our government. In them we have every felicitous terms

reliable confidence. We know that they are not

only alive to the instant interests of the country, but

solicitous also, we fell convinced, for the welfare of

generations yet to come. There is not one of them but brings to the discharge of his duties experience and statesmanship. matured by years of faithful and distinguished ser vice. The questions of the day do not come up be fore them with the character of navelty. Those immediately connected with these remarks have, we are assured, long before this, passed through the process of their analysis ; the easier, therefore, their leliberations, and the safer the conclusions to which they may come. Under all circumstances, however, the matter commends itself to promptness and energy. We do not altogether advocate the application of the words of the parable-"compet them is come many and stirring recollections of war, navigation, in" to the races which control the portions of this continent where the more favorable outlets of trade are placed, and yet which seem 19 hold back from the enlarged circle of industry and comforts to which they are invited by the enterprise and activity of the age. Still we are not ready to assert that it is either expedient or just that they should oppose an inert power against their advance. We may with the infinite resources of diplomacy at our com nand, without derogation to the rights of nationali ties, level down barriers against the continuance of which not the mere considerations of self, but the more absorbing claims of civilization, loudly protest. This, it is conceived, we can do without a blur upon our international obligations; and this, we firmly trust, those to whom the people have committed their power will rightfully do, with every regard to national honor and national interest,

> Hon. James H. Thomas publishes a letter declining to permit his name to be used in connexion with the candidacy for Congress in the fifth district of Tennes-

The Halifax Sun, April 13, says: "The Hon. Attorney General placed on the table of the House, on Saturday afternoon, a copy of a despatch from the colonial minister to the governor of Newfoundla to the effect that the treaty between England and France on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries was at end; and that it was never intended that any ssion would be made without the assent of the local legislature of the island being first obtained."

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA ws reached this city by telegraph from St. Louis day of a fight between the Pawnee Indians and the white settlers upon Salt river, which resulted in the death of one of the settlers and several Indians, and the capture by the whites of thirteen Pawnecs. These Indians are now, and have been for several years, extremely poor, and in a most deplorable condition of suffering and want. Accounts from their country received by the last mails represent them as and suffering that they have been compelled to subsist in many instances upon the flesh of their children. It is supposed by gentlemen familiar with their character that the late collision with the white settlers has been brought about in consequence of the Indians killing stock to subsist upon in their desperate extremity. If this is the case, it will in some degree palliate what might under other circumstances

Fortunately for the people of Nebraska Territory, their able and efficient representative in Congress, Hon, B. B. Chapman, is now in this city, and we learn has already taken the matter in hand, and called the attention of the government to it, and asked for such action in the premises as will relieve them from any further trouble from that quarter.

be considered a great outrage on the part of the

We are gratified that feelings of the kindest character exist between Mr. Chapman and every department of the executive government, and we are equally satisfied that any suggestions from him calculated to relieve the people of the Territory from these un fortunate disturbances, and better the condition of the poor miserable Indians, will meet with a favorable consideration

THE DAY OF ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

We saw it stated in some of our exchanges that the elections in Virginia would take place on Thursday, the 26th of May. Taking it for granted that it was correct, we republished it without examination We find, however, upon looking into the matter, that the election will be held on the fourth. Thursday in May, which will be on the 28th day of the mouth

In August next elections will be held in the following States: Alabams, Arkansas, Kentucky, Ten nessee, North Carolina, Texas, and Missouri.

HOW IT WORKS.

Black-republican domination and a large increasin the public burdens, in the shape of taxes, follow each other as a natural political sequence. We are therefore not surprised in finding the following instructive statement in a late number of the Boston

"STATE EXPENDITURES.—The current State expenditures in 1841 were \$400,000; in 1851 \$642,000; and i 1856 they had grown to \$1,335,000!—a sum greate than the aggregate expenses of all the other New Eng

"For twenty years, from 1833 to 1852, a State tax wa "For twenty years, from 1833 to 1852, a State tax was levied but twice, and then only for \$75,000 at each time—total \$150,000! There has been an annual State tax for four years, an average tax of over \$400,000, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,650,000; and there is now needed a tax of \$800,000 to pay current expenses!

"Notwithstanding this enormous tax, the State debt has been increased, in four years, \$1,206,650; thus nearly THREE MILLIONS of dollars have been spent over and above the ordinary revenue from other sources, which for twenty years was sufficient to carry on the government."

ANOTHER SPLENDID DONATION

It is only (says the Intelligencer) two or three weeks since we had the gratification of recording the mag nificent gift of twenty-five thousand dollars to th American Colonization Society by David Hunt, esq. of Mississippi. We have now the pleasure to an nounce an additional splendid donation from the same noble-hearted philanthropist of twenty thousand dollars ; a check for which amount was received from him by the treasurer of the society day before yes terday. This sum makes a grand total of more than fifty thousand dollars which has been contributed by Mr. Hunt to the philanthropic cause of colonization. How great are the blessings of wealth when possessed by one so humane and generous!

THE APPOINTMENTS.

In the course of an elaborate and ably-written art. cle on "the President's policy," the Providence Post

"In these appointments thus far made, judging from the what we know of the recipients of favors, and from the responses which reach us through the public press, Mr. what we know of the recipients of favors, and from the responses which reach us through the public press, Mr. Buchanan has been remarkably fortunate. No life-tenure has been recognised, and no man has received a commis-sion for the sole reason that he had received one four years before. On the other hand, the mere fact that an applicant had already been honored has not barred his claims to consideration and favor. A perfect equality lie-tween 'ins' and 'outs' has been recognised by the President; and couts has been recognised by the Presi-dent; and evidences of competency and fathrulness, and the wishes of the people, have alone been consulted in making selections. That mistakes may occur, even in the application of this just rule, is by no means impossi-ble. Even the good Washington could not wholly escape them; and from his day to our own no President has suc-ceeded in avoiding all diseatisfaction on the part of honest friends. But these, with the account. ceeded in avoiding all dissatisfaction on the part of honest friends. But these, with the sincerity of purpose and the acknowledged carefulness of our present Chief Magistrate, promise to be rare in their occurrence; and they should never, we need not say, be held to justify any lack of in-terest in the great cause which so happily triumphed in his above the

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS The following distressing intelligence appear esterday's issue of the Philadelphia Argus :

We regret to learn that the Hon, John G. Montg Mentour district, died at Danville on Thursday, of disease contracted at the National Hotel, Washington, during a visit to that city to attend the inauguration. Mr. Montgomery was a man widely esteemed, and gave promise of much usefulness as a representative."

The Memphis Appeal of the 18th instant announces the death of Samuel O. Ballard, esq., collector of that

The Augusta Constitutionalist notices at consider ble length and with great severity the infamously unfounded charges recently preferred by a corres pondent of a New York paper against Secretary Cobb and his able and accomplished assistant. The Constitutionalist, in the course of its remarks, observes

"It is not necessary, here in Georgia, where Mr. Cohb and his assistant are so well known, to protect their repu-tations from an anonymous assailant, by showing, in de-tail, the utter falsity of every charge he has preferred, and the groundlessness of every insinuation he has made. The people of Georgia have an immovable confidence in the integrity of Mr. Cobb, and are aware that Mr. Clay-ton was nominated as his assistant because he desired to ton was nominated as his assistant because he de secure the services of one who, besides possessin rience and eminent fitness for the duties of the off a Georgian and his personal friend."

The Boston Times has been purchased by the pr prietor of the Herald of that city, and will be merged in that establishment.

It is stated in a New York paper that the chants of that city are about to present to ex-Secretary Marcy a service of plate valued at \$10,000.

LORD NAPIER'S SPEECH AT NEW YORK. The intelligence of Lord Napier's appointment to represent her Britannic Majesty's government at Washington was received on this side of the Atlan-

prehension; gratification, in consequence of the evidence it afforded of a renewal of friendly and diplomatic relations between the United States and England, and apprehension, because of the wide circulation which had been given to the in a starving condition. So extreme is their poverty statements of several leading English journals that the new minister, from nature, education, and long residence at the most despotic courts of Europe, was not exactly the person to intrust with a delicate and an important mission to a government which owed its existence to and derived its power from the suffrages of a free people. Happily, these apprehensions have been effectually dispelled by Lord Napier himself; and it is not too much to add that he has secured the confidence and esteem of our own gov ernment and the respectful regard of all who have been brought into personal contact with him, without compromising on his part the dignity and honor of his own country, and without resorting to those petty arts by which a fictitious popularity is so often

tic with a mingled feeling of gratification and ap-

We make these hasty remarks by way of intro ducing the subjoined speech delivered by Lord Napier on Thursday evening last in New York, at the dinner given by the St. George's Society of that city and in response to a complimentary toast. The speech, which is a model of its kind, abounds in sen timents which will cordially be responded to by the government and people of the United States.

government and people of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to offer you my very sincere and cordial thanks for the honor which you have done me in associating my name with the toast and with the health of 'her Majesty's ministers.'' Her Majesty's ministers will be highly gratified when they learn that their names and their offices are held in such esteem, regard, and memory by their fellow-countrymen residing in the United States. I myself, gentlemen, in my own personal capacity, am sensible that I am undeserving of the acclamations which you have deigned to bestow upon my name; but I see in the manner in which you have received it a warm revulsion of those feelings of sympathy and regard which may sion of those feelings of sympathy and regard which may be suspended or obscured for a time, and by accident, be-tween America and England, but which are ever deeply

countries. [Loud cheers.]
Gentlemen, the office which I have the happiness to fill, and in which you have done me the honor to wish me well, is one which has been familiar to my hopes and wishes from a very early period of my life and ser-

ices.

Gentlemen, I may still maintain that there is not more grateful, or a more glorious, and a more useful em-ployment than this employment—which I share with my venerable friend, the United States minister in London— the employment of holding aloft the ensigns of peace and between the two great branches of th

ace. [Loud cheers.]
Gentlemen, I feel that I entered upon that employmen here at a most auspicious period. I can assure you that I have met, upon the part of the President of the United States, upon the part of General Cass, upon the part of all the ministers and functionaries of the United States with whom I have been brought into contact, every manifestation of that cordial and friendly disposition which animates the government and the community of Great Britains.

There are no questions involving any degree of anxiety or apprehension pending between the two countries. [Cheers.] And I am sometimes disposed to hope that the time may soon come when there will scarcely be any subjects of official correspondence at all. [Cheers.] If I may not flatter myself with this agreeable prospect of official vacuity—[laughter]—if I must look forward to my fair and natural share of discussions and debates, surely, gentlemen, we have in the experience of the past the best grounds for believing that there can never be a question so difficult or so complicated that it may not meet with a prompt, with a peaceful, and with an honorable solution. [Loud cheers.]

There are many questions at once envenomed and alarming which have been settled in a pacific manner in our recent negotiations. Our eastern boundaries have been defined by one treaty. Our western boundaries have been settled by another. The disputed fisheries, which at one time threatened to embroil us, have been converted by the salutary engagements of reciprocity into a There are no questions involving any degree of anxiety

at one time threatened to emeroit us, have been converted by the salutary engagements of reciprocity into a source of mutual wealth. Finally, gentlemen, the question of the purisleges of neutral trade in time of warthat question which, for so long, was the constant caus of coinplaint and recriminations—has now obtained, by the spontaneous declarations of her Majesty's minister during the late hostilities, that liberal interpretation so often desired by the United State and which

during the late hostilities, that liberal interpretation so often desired by the United States, and which no government of England hereafter will ever be inclined to revoke or to repeal. [Cheers.]

Gentleman, I am justified, then, in saying that by an easy exercise of frankness, of mutual forbearance and indulgence, no question can arise between our countries which will not admit of an easy and an amicable settlement. But, gentlemen, I desire more than cordiality—I desire co-organition. [Cheers.]

the United States who are here present by rat their averted eyes the phantom of "entang erted eyes the phantom of entangling alli-[Laughter and cheers.] Entangling alliances, en, are a kind of political spectre, which seems descended with undiminished terrors from the have descended with period of the revolution to the present day. [Cheers and

period of the revolution to the present day. [Cheers and laughter.]

There may be mutual co-operation where the heart is wanting, there may be written engagements; and, gentlemen, where the heart is wanting, there may be written engagements without mutual co-operation. [Cheers.] All then, gentlemen, that I wish to say is, that our respective governments should present all the presents. mutual co-operation. [Cheers.] All then, gentlemen, that I wish to say is that our respective governments should perpetually make an early and sinear declaration and avowal to each other of their views and intentions with respect to all subjects which involve the common interests of the two countries—[cheers]—whereby they will have the benefit of mutual good offices and mutual counsel, and whereby they will be able to avoid those one-sided resolutions and those startling announcements which are apt to disturb the confidence of commerce, and calculated to excite the sensibilities and indomine of the confidence of commerce, and calculated to excite the sensibilities and jealor calculated to excite the sensibilities and jealousies of too high-spárited nations. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the only entangling alliance which I shall venture to promine do your adoption is the sub-marine cable between this country and England. [Great langhter and cheering.]

My friend, the honorable chairman, has been so kind as to allude in terms of glowing culory and encompount to the services which members of my family have been enabled, in formier times and generations, to offer to the

enabled, in former times and generations, to offer to the coverign and their country either in the departments, science or in those of war. The sincerity, gentlemen, which that encoming was proportised, and the mann in which those observations were received, are certain in which those observations were received, are certainly exceedingly gratifying to my own pride. And all this is certainly an additional incentive to me to endeavor to render myself not unworthy of those services which ha-been performed by members of my family upon previous occasions. [Cheers.]

T cannot flatter myself that I possess any peculiar fit

Teamot flatter myself that I possess any peculiar fitness or any local experience which could enable me to perform the duties of her Majesty's minister in a distinguished manner. But, gentlemen, this I can assure you, that I undertake those duties with the highest satisfaction and with the happlest anticipations. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, it was some time ago observed in England, and it was repeated in some quarters in America, that the members of the regular diplomatic profession of Great Britain were not qualified by their previous education and experience to contend with the stubborn and masculine elements of Amagican politics. (theers.)

It was supposed, gentlemen, that we were so inured in the petty acts and in the dark practices of "cabinet intrigue," that we were so accustomed to humble ourselves in the twilight of military courts, that we were not qualified nor disposed to meet a free people in the light of day. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, did you observe any symptoms of this intellectual decreptitude in Sir Richard Pakenham, or in Sir Henry Bulwer? I have not the honer of having ever served with those distinguished personages, but, in honer to the poor to the part of the part is the part to the part in the part is the part of the part of the part in the part is the part of the part of the part is the part of the part of the part is the part of the part of the part of the part is the part of the pa

ham, or in Sir Henry Bulwer? I have not the honor of having ever served with those distinguished personages, but, in honor to the profession to which I belong. I am justified in alleging that in my friend and my former chief, Sir H. Seymour, I never observed any want of vigor or capacity. And, gentlemen, I never observed any want of vigor and independence in my later master, Viscount Strafford de Redelifie, who has passed thirty years of his indepatigable life in contending against the ambition of arbitrary power in the country and in mitigating its abuses in another.

buses in another.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to say anything unduly and angratefully depreciatory of any country or of any government. I have had some experience of dispose government.

cruments. I have lived in Naples, in Turkey, and in Russia. Gentlemen, there are elements of happiness in them all. Fortunately, I say, there are elements of kindness, of culture, and of happiness which no political system whatever can exclude from the face of nature and from the hearts of men. [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, neither the retrospective glories of the Italian scene nor the ancient repose and the picturesque associations of Oriental life, nor the splendid enchantments of social life which have arisen in their most agreeable form upon the margin of the Neva, can ever make an Englishman undervalue or forget those principles of freedom which have been cherished by our common fathers at home, and which by them were sown broadcast upon the soil of the great American continent. [Cheer.]

ished by our common fathers at home, and which by them were sown broadcast upon the soil of the great American continent. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I have since my arrival sometimes observed an impression in the United States that the development of this country is regarded with jealousy by England. Gentlemen, this is an erroneous opinion. [Cheers.] You will bear me out in the assertion that the last vestiges of former prejudice, founded on the animosities of two unhappy wars, are being very rapidly extinguished. The peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States forms a matter of satisfaction and pride to every reasonable Englishman. That expansion forms the best recort and relief for our superabundant population; it forms the best market for our increasing industry; it is the triumph of our labor and our arts, of our language, our religion, and our blood. [Loud cheers.] No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalleled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and praise. No thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, because Providence has not reserved the future empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, these sentiments of sympathy and good will, to which I give a feeble utterance, are, believe me, not rare or partial in our country, nor do I derive them from obscure authority. [Hear, hear.]

Gentlemen, I have gathered these sentiments in the benevolent pages of a Carlisle, in the wise conclusions of an Abordeen, and in the cloquent declarations of an Elgin. Gentlemen, thave heard these sentiments have been inculcated upon me with sincere and careful emphasis by the Earl of

tion. Gentlemen, these sentiments have been inc upon me with sincere and careful emphasis by the Fart Clarendon, and by that noble Viscount who is first in the councils and in the hearts of the British people. [Immen-

applause.]
Finally, gentlemen, I have received these sentiments as a fruitful trust from the hands of my sovereign, and I will not lay up this profitable talent in a diplomatic nap-

At the close of this interesting speech his lordship was

THE REACTION IN MICHIGAN

We have already noticed in general terms the large gains made by our democratic friends in Michigan at the recent election held in that State. The following gratifying intelligence, which we find in the Detroit

Free Press of the 22d instant, may be taken as an earnest of what may be expected of the democracy of Michigan at the next general election : "The democracy of the first congressional district of

"The democracy of the first congressional district of this State have done well. The district is redeemed! Three years ago we were defeated by between eleven and twelve hundred votes; and last year the opposition triumphed by between eight and nine hundred. Now, how stands the case? Wayne has given nearly one thousand democratic majority, and Livingston nearly a hundred and fifty; Washtenaw has given about two hundred and fifty. Total democratic majorities, over eleven hundred and fifty. Total democratic majorities, some four hundred and fifty. Democratic majority in the district, over six hundred and fifty.

fifty. Democratic imaginary in dread and fifty!

"We repeat, the democracy of the first congressional district have done well. For three years they have been in a minority; they are now in the majority, and will doubtless continue so. "Bleeding Kangasi' has had its day, and the 'Dred Scott decision' ery has worked not the slightest benefit to the niggerites. "Truth, crushed to distribute the property of the standard of financial." slightest benefit to the niggerites. "Truth earth," has risen again; and the individual notoricty who now mis-represents us in the lower branch of the national legislature will experience insuperable diffi-culties at the next election in convincing the people that he is the proper person to whom should be intrusted their congressional interests."

DEPARTMENT NEWS

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Island of Formosa, -Shiperrecks of American Fessels. -The ollowing information has been communicated by an intelligent correspondent at Hong-Kong:

In relation to the productions of the Island of Formosa, I now have the pleasure to enclose a statement of its exports and the prices of each article, the value of the whole, and remarks made upon each article of export by a gentleman who has been engaged in the trade. Besides this amount, large quantities have been exported by junks and consting lorchas of which we have no account. Any quantity of camphor wood can be obtained; pigs, poultry, and cattle are to be had in plenty, and coal is abundant. Quicksilver in quantities and the best of copper ore are here to be found. Capt. Crosby, in a small American schooner, the "Louisiana," commenced trading there in 1854, since which time, though the mandarins discourage the trade, it has been rapidly increasing. The island is but thinly settled, and the aborigines and Chinose there are continually at war; and as it is divisied into small districts and villages that are continually sending margual-In relation to the productions of the Island of Form are continually at war; and as it is divided into small districts and villages that are continually sending maraud-ing parties upon one another, it could be taken and held by a force of five hundred men.

follows: "Bunglie," one of our attendants, told me that a large vessel had been lost the year before last (1855) at a large vessel had been lost the year before last (1855) at King Kiore; that he supposed it was an American vessel; that it had been destroyed by the paives, and the even murdered and shot. 'Pauching,' the native chief, before telescope. I left the schooner to go to the next port oversiand and visit 'Banching,' and endeavor to got a look at the telescope; but just as we landed there was a melée between Banching and the Bunglie men, the former having made a foray upon the district of the latter. This rendered it impossible to travel, and I returned to the rendered it impossible to travel, and I returned to the schooner." The American ship "Elvira Harbeck" left San Francisco for Manilla in April or May, 1855, and has not been heard of since. She carried the captain and his wife and family, and a Mr. Saunders. Her burden was 800

tons.
The American ship Highflyer, a large vessel, left San Francisco in October, 1855, for Hong-Kong. She carried Captain Marshall and his wife, and a Mrs. Compton and two children, and 300 Chinese passengers. She has not since been heard of. It is probable that one or the other of these vessels was the ship alluded to, as no other large American vessels was the ship alluded to, as no other large. American vessel was lost on this coast in 1855 that has

not been accounted for.

The American ship establen Racer," Captain Wilson, was lost in the river Min, near Chooleo, on the 19th of January; ship and cargo a total loss; the crew were saved, and two of them lately reached this port.

Owing to the foregoing second, but,

ampon, there is a great amount of tonnage in thi port; but as the Chinese hold possession of the river and have interdicted trade, very little business of any kind is

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Mail Lettings. Yesterday at 10 o'clock the reading of the accepted bids for mail contracts was commenced in the hall of the General Post Office building. The reading occupied about three hours. Subjoined are a few of the most important routes. The contracts with railroad companies have not yet been perfected :

From Augusta to Bangor; Vassal D. Pinkham, \$2,800, From Augusta to Belfast ; Josiah Mitchell, \$540, four

From Augusta to Rockland; Wm. Bennett, \$1,175. From Augusta to Freeport; Thomas H. McCansland,

470.
From Augusta to Phillips; Silas S. Morey, \$625.
From Augusta to North Amon; Vassal D. Pinkhai
800, two-horse coach.
From Banger to Oldtown; Wm. Jamison. From Bangor to Calais; George W. Shratt, \$4,975,

ingor to Castine; Walter Smith, \$590, two-From Bangor to Belfast; Henry S. Parker, \$845, twoorse coach.

From Bangor to Hartland; Benjamin Hurd, \$295, two-

From Bangor to Athens; John Smith, \$393, two-From Bangor to Mattawamkeag; James Drew, \$450,

ur-horse coach. From Bangor to Brownsville: Stephen F. Barton, \$284, two-horse coach.

From Bangor to Greenville; William K. Lancey, \$1,000.

From Bangor to North Carmel; Gorham Southard, \$180. From Ellsworth to Belfast; Daniel Robison and John M Hale, \$374, two-horse coach.
From Ellsworth to Southwest Harbor; Rodney Forsaith

\$298, two-house carriage.
From Portland to Conway; Newman Clough, \$583, two orse coach.

From Portland to Bridgeton; Richard Gage, 8425.

From Portland to Mechanic's Falls; Wm. P. Mc

New Hampshire.

From Concord to Durham; Richard Cifley, \$296, two horse coach.

From Concord to Dover; True Garland and William R.

Drake, \$375.

Permont.

From Brattleborough to Townshend; Oscar W. Wheel, ck, \$444. From Brattleborough to Bennington; Moses Harrington

and Calvin Norton, \$861.

From Brattleborough to North Adams, Massachusette
Luther D. Gordell, \$766.

Author D. Gordell, 8766.

From Burlington to Vergennes; William Lore, 8580.

From Montpelier to Boyalton; L. Bontwell, 8300.

From Montpelier to Bradford; Daniel Rowland, 8300.

From Montpelier to Danville; Harry F. Bontwell, 8300. From Montpelier to Parion; Harry F. Bontwell

From Montpelier to St. Albans : Jarib L. Sanderson

From Boston to Winthrop; Hiram Plummer, \$280. From Boston to Charleston; Calcb S. Rogers and Char

H. Norton, \$224. From Boston to Cambridge; John L. Boynton, \$200 From Boston to Jamaica Plains; Caleb S. Rogers an

Charles H. Norton, \$298.

From Boston to Milton; Nathaniel F. Safford, rail, road cars, \$300. From New Bedford to Edgartown; Wm. C. Luc-

\$475, steamboat.
From New Bedford to Providence, Rhode Island Kinsley, \$875, four-horse coach. From New Bedford to Fall River; Stephen D. Pero

\$949, covered car. From Worcester to Orange; Samuel F. Ripley, \$1,285 Rhode Island From Providence to Newport; R. B. Kinsley, \$800

From Providence to Mount Vernon ; L. M. Hopkins From Providence to West Killingly; J. W. Richarls W. A. Stene, and S. Cornell, \$1,075.

Connecticut. From Hartford to New Haven; A. E. Haskell, \$1,280 From Hartford to Portland; F. D. Johnson, \$500 two-horse coach. From Hartford to Somers; G. T. Chapman, \$275. From Hartford to Broad Brook; G. T. Chapman

From Hartford to Westfield, Massachusetts; Stephe pelman, \$578.

From Hartford to Tariffville; A. E. Haskell, \$280

From Hartford to West Hartford; D. Griffin, \$250

From Hartford to Farmington; L. A. Bisley, \$300. From New Haven to Deep River; Cal'zin G. Post

From Albany to New Baltimore; Lewis Crandall, \$485. From Albany to New Lebanon Springs; G. W. Jude-ine, \$700, two-horse coach. From Albany to Gallupville; Orson Root, \$370. From Albany to Richmond life; A. C. Halstead and Deson Root, \$1,889. From Albany to Renssalaerville; James McDonald

From Auburn to Ostego, by Thorpville; Lauren L. From Anburn to Oswego, by Sennet; Lauren L. Kinon, \$644.

From Auburn to South Butler; Adrastus Sucdaker, From Auburn to Cortlandt Village; Richd, D. & Har From Auburn to Kelloggsville; Warren S. Clark,

From Auburn to South Lansing; David Canno From Auburn to Ithaca; Lauren L. Kinyon, 8794.

From Buffalo to Yorkshire; Wm. Graham, \$6 From Buffalo to Ellicottsville; James H. 1,090.

From Buffalo to West Falls; Zebulon Terris, \$275.

From Buffalo to Clarence; Charles C. Grove, \$275.

From Canandaigua to Livonda; Darius Newton, \$245.

From Canandaigua to Canadice; Joel Dailey, \$448.

From Syracuse to Van Buren; Zebinah Byder, \$300.

From Syracuse to Bridport: Wm. Dennis, \$340. From Syracuse to Amber: Ira Smith, \$294. From Utica to Russia: Wm. Colwell, \$300. From Utica to Morris; Henry Bates, \$7.98, two-hom From Utica to Oneonta; Jonathan B. Harvey, \$2,450. From Utica to Smyrna; Wm. C. Penjamin, \$1,697. From Utica to Hamilton; Daniel Ostander and David caman, \$789

From Utica to Vernon; John J. Knox, \$600. From Utica to Westmoreland; J. V. P.

The Mail Between New Orleans and Vera Com. The con tract of E. H. Carmick for tri-monthly service between New Orleans and Vera Cruz having been annulled by the Postmaster General for repeated failures, a recontract has been made with C. K. Garrison monthly service on that line at \$1,210 93, the roun

From the Kansas Herald of toell 11. FORESHADOWINGS OF GOV. WALKER'S ADMIN-ISTRATION.

Advices from Washington state that the principal features of the new territorial administration are the following: The full recognition of the validity of the laws a they exist, and their execution in the spirit and letter the protection of the citizens of Kanzas from foreign it terference, and the guarantee to each and every one of th free and untrammelled expression of opinion; the fai and equitable execution of the law calling for the election of a State constitution, and the final settlement of th momentous question concerning our domestic institution

according to the spirit of the Kansas bill. In this programme all the principles of justice and equity are imbodied; and, provided it is carried out, the no citizen will be allowed an opportunity to complain: and we have all confidence in the ability of Gov. Walker to cause it to be so executed.

Whether the free-State party will join hands with their ormer allies, and again array themselves against the le nstituted authorities, is a question which we hop time will answer in the negative. At present they appear inclined to extend the farce which they have been nacting for the last two years, and still continue to wide the division in the social elements of our Territory.

Gov. Walker ranks among the first statesmen of the nation; he has filled the most important offices with credit, and in point of fitness and ability is of the presdential stature. He is a conservative national democrat and, though a southern man, has ever been opposed to the extremist of the South as well as the North. Secretary of the Treasury under Polk's administration

and was the opposition candidate against Foot, the nullifier, for the office of governor of Mississippi.

Judging by his past course, we have no doubt 1 in the his administration will be an impartial one. He will got ern our affairs, not with reference to the interest of on peculiar party, but for the mutual benefit of 7,11 the cit zens of Kansas. He will protect us in our rights, guar antying to each and every equa privileger; and, in ou present incipiency as a Territory, will, va doubt, prove valuable and worthy governor.

Gov. Walker should receive the support of all Union loving men, without distinction of proty. Without the co-operation of the people the efforts of the executive will produce no good result, and, therefore, we think it the duty of every citizen of Kansas to assist him in the work of renovation. Let such be the case, and under his administration the jarring elements of our political discord will cease their sway; and under his guidance No will be ushered into an era of prosperity, which will be as bright and flattering as the past has been dark and